

POETRY.

From the Worcester Yeoman.

The Cherokee's reply to the proposition that they should remove beyond the Mississippi.

No, never! we were not the shackles of slaves,
And our fathers' stern spirits would start in their graves
If they heard in their loved haunts the stranger's
proud tread,
Tumble lightly the wild grass that waves o'er
their bed.

We own not your laws or your treaties—this soil
shall be ours, till your armies have made it their
spoil.

For 'twere ours by the gift, by the charter of God,
Long, long ere its wilds by the white men were
trod.

There was strength in the bow of the red hunter
then,
And the foe fled before the stern Cherokee men.
Then far as the eye now o'er forest can roam
Was the land of the free, and our own sacred
home.

But we to the day when a welcoming hand,
Spread the bounteous feast for the white man's
weak hand,
They came to our shores, a lone shelterless few,
They drank of our cup, and they e'er found us
true.

But the serpent we cherished and warmed at our
breast,
Has coiled round our vitals—let time tell the rest.

No, never; if perish we must from the earth,
Let us die where we've lived, in the land of our
birth.

'Tis in vain we are told of a lovelier scene
Far away, where the deer rove in forests more
green,
Where the step of the stranger will never in-
trude,
And nature still smile in her own solitude.

You ask, round whose head the red lightning
have played,
Till its withering form is scarce traced in its
shade—

Say! would you its beauty and vigor restore
If plant it anew on some far distant shore?
Oh no! while its roots cling to where it once
grew,
It may linger a life which no art can renew.

It is thus with our race; we can never again
Re-people the forest, nor hope to regain
The power of the past. The dark warrior's form
Is blasted and bowed by the merciless storm.
Then leave us to die, midst our own native shade,
Where we grow in our pride—there alone let us
fade.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

And hast thou left me, love!
My fair, sweet rose!
Thou'rt joined the blessed above,
Beyond earth's throes.

And shall thy smile no more
Its soothing sweetness bring
Like Eden's sunshine o'er
My sorrowing?

I have no place of rest,
For thou art fled;
The ice is on my breast—
My love is dead!

The chords about my heart
Are shaken—thrilled—and serene—
'Tis bitterness to part
With one so dear.

Farewell! as thou dost wander
Beyond my sight,
No love then ours was fonder,
My heart's delight!

But we shall meet above
To part again no more,
Where blooms my angel love
On that blessed shore.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE.

We think that in the great body of our farmers, there is a very culpable and injurious neglect of the means of intelligence, and particularly so on subjects connected with their own business. We believe that a greater indifference exists among them, than can be found among any other class or profession in our country, and it is to them we consider a general knowledge of the science as well as practice of agriculture most important. Merchants feel a deep interest in the success of trade, and study the shipping list and the price current with the closest attention—the mechanic who aims at success in his business, makes himself acquainted with the theory as well as the practice of his art—the doctor and the lawyer can only reach honorable eminence and wealth by much study and toil, and a thorough acquaintance with the principles of their profession—and that divine must be considered as guilty of the greatest presumption, who, without the preparation of years, rushes into the sacred desk. The farmer only, whose business is the basis of the whole true because it is true, is the bone and muscle of society, upon whose intelligence and good morals the general prosperity and happiness of the country depend—he to whom we must look for safety in the turmoil of faction, and upon whom we rely for the supremacy of the law, he only submits his success to chance, and enters upon his business for life, as if it was incapable of, or needed no improvement, and was one which comes as a matter of course, or by inheritance. We think there is not a sufficient spirit of inquiry on questions of vital importance to them; while all the world is in motion around them, they are content to look on, and continue to do as their fathers have done, apparently unwilling to open their eyes, lest they should be convinced the course they have pursued, and which they are

still following, is not such as will bear investigation in the light which science and experience has within a few years thrown around the operations of the farmer. We do not think it is a healthy state of feeling—certainly we are it is one which the farmer would, and of right should, be the first to condemn, were it indicated by the conduct of any of those we have before mentioned. We are anxious that the farmer should assume and maintain the place to which he is entitled in the community—that his influence should be felt, not passively, but actively—and that he should personally maintain a watchful supervision over all matters that properly belong to him, things which can only be done by the acquisition of knowledge.—This is the magical key which, directed by industrious hands, opens the sources of wealth and power. We do not wish to have the farmer become a speculator and vagabond; we do not wish to have him acquire knowledge to make him proud and ashamed of his business; we have no wish to see a book or even a paper in his hands when they should be holding the plough or gathering the harvest; but there are hours enough in the heat of summer, and the long evenings of winter, if properly employed, to give him a general knowledge of the science of agriculture, the nature and qualities of soils, and the improvements making in his business.—That farmer does not stand an equal chance for success—he does not enter the field of competition fairly and on equal ground with the better informed, if he does not receive some valuable agricultural journal, and make it a part of his reading. We have no wish to dictate his choice. We are happy to say there are several in the country deserving the most liberal support and circulation, and which we think no one can read without interest and profit; but we would most earnestly urge upon every farmer the consideration whether the soundest principles of utility and economy do not demand that they should give, by immediate subscription to some work of this kind, a proof that they are not ignorant or inattentive to their true interest.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.

It is not advisable to prune very freely, but to commence before the trees become very large, and by a frequent and moderate trimming, prevent the growth of a thick and crowded top. The operation should be so performed that the straightest and most thrifty branches may remain; and their distance asunder be such as freely to admit light and air.

In pruning, branches should be cut off as closely as possible, provided it does not occasion too broad a wound. The place is then sooner covered with a new growth of wood. In general, wounds more than an inch in diameter, should be protected from air and moisture. If not, they become dry and crack, and let in the rain and rot, or admit insects. Tar, mixed while heated with a quantity of whitening or pounded chalk sufficient to prevent its running, is an excellent application. Or, nearly the same purpose is effected if brick dust, or even fine sand, be substituted for whitening.

Pruning apple trees may be advantageously performed any time during winter.—*Id.*

FUEL.

Among farmers it is a very common practice to have their fuel, where fire-places are used, chopped ready for burning, in the woods; and when intended for the stove, it is in the same place cut into three or four feet wood, as the case may be, and then at the house sawn into proper lengths for burning. Wood, in many parts of our country, is already an important article, and is rapidly coming so in all, since most of our land holders and farmers are more anxious to destroy trees than to plant them, appearing to be equally insensible to their beauty and their value.—In this state of things it is not a decided waste of means, for a farmer to get his wood in the manner above described? We think it is—and though reasons plenty as blackberries might be adduced, we shall content ourselves with one. In cutting wood, when on a tree of two feet in diameter, the chopper, if he understands his business, will, at commencing on a log, take out a chip, or calf as it is called, of from sixteen to eighteen inches in length. This, where the logs are cut of the average length of three feet, will cut up into chips at least one fourth of the wood, and these in most cases are left where they fall to rot. Now every housewife knows, that when wood is drawn in what is called sled lengths, or logs of twelve feet, and these are cut up in the wood yard of the house, that the chips furnish a very valuable and convenient part of her fire wood; and every farmer knows, that though when cut in this way many chips will be fine and unfit for burning, yet they are far from being lost, quickly rotting when scraped into heaps, and when drawn and spread upon his land furnishing manure of a most valuable kind. That the farmer should get his year's supply of wood in the winter there can be no doubt. It can then be much easier drawn, his teams have then little else to do, labor can be procured at a cheaper rate, and what is more than all the rest, wood when drawn and cut fit for use in the winter, is far more valuable than when cut in the summer, when the resinous juices of the tree are dissolved in the sap, or employed in the formation of leaves. Another thing in getting wood should not be forgotten—if in the winter, only wood is got to last till winter comes again, green must necessarily be used during the cold weather, at a very great loss of fuel, and expenditure of comfort. On the first day of March, there should be fuel enough in the wood-house or yard, to furnish an ample supply until

that day comes round again; then farmers would complain less of cold houses and chilled fingers, and the industrious housewife feel less temptation to lecture her spouse on the evils of green wood and smokey chimneys.—*Id.*

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From a Sermon on War, by Rev. Dr. Channing.

The idea of honor is associated with war. But to whom does the honor belong? If to any, certainly not to the mass of the people, but to those who are particularly engaged in it. The mass of a people, who stay at home and hire others to fight, who sleep in their warm beds and hire others to sleep on the cold damp earth, who sit at their well spread board, & hire others to take the chance of starving, who nurse the slightest hurt in their own bodies and hire others to expose themselves to mortal wounds and to linger in comfortless hospitals, certainly this mass reap little honor from war. The honor belongs to those who directly engaged in it. Let me ask, then, what is the chief business of war? It is to destroy human life, to mangle the limbs, to gash and hew the body, to plunge the sword into the heart of a fellow creature, to strew the earth with bleeding frames, and to trample them under foot with horses' hoofs. It is to batter down and burn cities, to turn fruitful fields into deserts, to level the cottage of the peasant and the magnificent abode of opulence, to scourge nations with famine, to multiply widows and orphans.—Are these honorable deeds? Were you called to name exploits worthy of demons, would you not naturally select such as these? Grant that a necessity for them may exist. It is a dreadful necessity, such as a good man must recoil from with instinctive horror; and though it may exempt them from guilt it cannot turn them into glory. We have thought that it was honorable to heal, to save, to mitigate pain, to snatch the sick and sinking from the jaws of death. We have placed among the reverend benefactors of the human race, the discoverers of arts which alleviate human sufferings, which prolong comfort, adorn and cheer human life, and if these arts be honorable, where is the glory of multiplying and aggravating tortures and death?

THE INTELLECT. One proof of the superior and independent excellence of lofty endowments, may be found in the fact that the brute creation have got the senses in far greater perfection than man, and yet their external knowledge is a blank in comparison with his. A raven can scent its prey at a distance of many leagues; a hog can smell a truffle that is buried under the earth; an eagle can see an object with distinctness at the distance of several miles; the fall of a leaf cannot escape the ear of a sleeping hare; the polybus, says Dumeril, is capable of receiving light itself by its fineness of touch; most quadrupeds are enabled to distinguish more accurately between wholesome and poisonous herbs, than the most accomplished and laborious botanist; and yet by his intellect alone, man is able to triumph over the comparative deficiency of his senses; and with inferior modes of acquiring knowledge, to rise to that prodigious superiority which he possesses.

LIVERPOOL SLAVE TRADE. "It is melancholy to be obliged to remember, that the African slave-trade has been one of the principal means of the growth, and one of the great sources of the wealth of Liverpool. During the ten years from 1783 to 1793, it employed in that trade, in all, 378 ships; imported to the West Indies 303,737 slaves, the price of whom averaged £50 each; making £12,186,850, \$62,796,880. Deducting allowance to factors, &c., the actual revenue to the town was £12,294,116, or \$59,011,756.—An abatement should be made from the number of ships as stated here, the sum being made by adding those registered in each successive year; as the same ship, in some cases, might have been employed for half the period, more or less. Say 300 ships.

As this estimate comprehends only a minor fraction of the period during which this traffic was tolerated by Great Britain, it may, perhaps, fairly be supposed, that the number of slaves actually made by the Liverpool trade alone was considerably more than double this number, and the additional income to this town, from that source, proportionate. The history of Liverpool, published in 1795, from which this statement is abridged, has given the items with great particularity, apparently as if it were a part of the honest and lawful trade of the town—no more discreditable or improper than trade in logwood and ivory! How great and interesting the change in public feeling in forty years! Great Britain has been shocked at her own deeds, and atoned her fault before heaven and the world. May America soon follow the glorious example.—*Colton's Four Years in Great Britain.*

Covering for Houses. First give the rafters a close sheathing of one inch thick seasoned boards, and then make a cement of boiled plaster of Pa is, and tar, rub in a quantity of sharp sand, (or what is better still, the borings of cannon) and let it be trowelled smooth; when perfectly dry give a coat of paint. My opinion is, that this mode of covering houses is preferable to all others for cheapness, durability, and is perfectly secure from fire. Try the experiment.—*Nat. Int.*

Supremacy of the Laws and the Boston Press. When the mob burnt down the Convent, all the Boston papers raved a month about it. The aristocracy were in favor of the Convent. When a mob attacked the female members of the Anti-

Slavery Society, the same Boston papers say it is a very fine affair, a very gentlemanly mob. The aristocracy are opposed to the Anti-Slavery women.—*Advocate.*

FIRES AND ALARMS.—From the records kept by the engineers of the Fire Department, it appears that from Jan. 1, 1836, there have been 55 fires in this city. Loss, estimated at \$215,600. Insurance, \$117,100. There were 72 false alarms; 13 fires out of the city, at which the Department were called out. Loss, estimated at \$222,500. Insurance, \$112,250. So that there have been 141 turn-outs during the year.—*Boston Atlas.*

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The whole number of deaths during the last year was, males 3935, females 3147—to total 7082—being 2000 less than the year before. Of the entire number 781 were people of color. The proportion of deaths to the population of the city was one to thirty-eight. The deaths by consumption were 1457, by convulsions 683, intemperance 166, small pox 351, old age 104.—Still born 474.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—We understand that Mr. Arthur Thome, of Augusta, Ky. (the father of brother James A. Thome,) has liberated all his slaves, fourteen in number, and that they commenced the new year with freedom from bondage to man.—*N.Y. Evan.*

MOUSE TRAP.—The following contrivance for catching mice, will perhaps be new to most of our readers: Provide a large earthen pot, with a hole an inch or two in diameter in the bottom, (a large gardener's flower pot will do,) invert it on a board or flat smooth stone, and sink it in the ground, until the bottom of the pot is about level with the surface. Suspend, about two inches below the hole, by means of wire, a smooth wooden roller, which should be capable of turning freely on its axis. The surface about it may be sprinkled with chaff or short straw, and grain or seeds, and the roller be besmeared with lard and other attractive substances. Upon this roller the mouse leaps, and it immediately turns by its weight, and precipitates him to the bottom, from whence he cannot escape, as it is impossible for him to climb the sides. Many may be caught in the same trap without the trouble of resetting. By burying the pot in mellow earth or sand it is easily taken up and replaced. This method is particularly adapted to catching mice in gardens, cellars, &c.—*Monthly Genesee Farmer.*

FEMALE GAMBLERS. A new gambling house has been opened at the "West End," London, for the accommodation of Ladies!

INDIAN MASSACRES. In all narratives of suffering, a single well-authenticated individual example affects the feelings more sensibly than the most eloquent generalities of wider spread calamity. Of this nature is the following statement by Mr. Cooley, of the New River light-house, Cape Florida.—*N. Y. American.*

"When he approached his once peaceful home, he found the body of Joseph Flenton, of Cecil County, State of Maryland, who acted as instructor to his children; his body was mangled, and he had evidently been killed with an axe. His two eldest children were found near by, shot through the heart, one holding yet the book in her hand she had been learning, and the look of the other lay by his side; about a hundred yards off, he found the body of his wife and infant. She, also, had been shot through the heart, and the same ball, it is supposed, broke the infant's arm. His house had been burnt, but the house in which he kept a saw-mill, and the machinery with which he manufactured it, are left uninjured. The Indians carried off about twelve barrels of provisions, thirty hogs, three horses, \$450 in silver, his clothing, one keg of powder, over two hundred pounds of lead, and \$700 worth of dry goods. By their tracks and the amount of property carried off, Mr. C. computes the number of Indians at from twenty to thirty. They also carried off his negro man and woman, and a Spaniard, named Emanuel."

From the Mother's Monthly Journal.

WANT OF DECISION.

Perhaps in no way do mothers more effectually destroy their own influence with their children, and injure them, than from neglecting to practice decision. The following little fact will illustrate the pernicious influence of this course of conduct.

A little girl remarked a short time since, that her father was quite fashionable, and that she would have one. "Have you forgotten," said I, "that your mother yesterday remarked that the hat you wore last winter is still quite neat, and that she did not intend to encourage extravagance, and a love of fashion in her little girl?" "Ah, well," replied she, "no matter for that; for mother said that sister Susan should not go to Miss W's party the other evening, because she was afraid there would be dancing there; but when sister cried about it, and made a fuss, mother consented to let her go, and bought her a new pair of gloves and a pretty blue scarf to wear. Besides, I am sure it is quite right to wish to have a fashionable hat to go to church in, and I can tease till I get one." And I know that I shall get it.—*For mother often changes her mind!* F. G.

Progress of Commerce in Great Britain.—The exports of England, in 1613, amounted to a little over two millions sterling. Now they are forty millions annually. In the reign of Elizabeth, in 1458, the revenue was only half a million—during the protectorate, 1648, treble that amount. In Anne's reign, 1706, near six millions—in George Third's, 1783, over fifteen millions, and one year (1815) twenty-one millions—the largest ever known in England. In William Fourth's, not up to forty-seven millions.—*N. Y. Star.*

COTTON. It is stated in the Globe that the exportation of cotton from the United States during the fiscal year 1835, amounted to 270,194,184 lbs. valued at \$61,435,746. The increase of this important branch of our agriculture has been astonishing. In 1792 the amount exported was only 138,138 lbs. valued at \$32,000. The next year it was 487,600 lbs. valued at \$107,272; and the next year 1,601,760 lbs. valued at \$320,352. During the three years ending with 1804, the amount exported averaged 36,600,000 lbs. per annum, valued at \$6,900,000. During the three years ending with 1824, the amount exported averaged 153,500,000 lbs. per annum, valued at \$22,100,000.—During the three years ending with 1834, the average annual amount exported was 344,000,000 lbs. valued at \$39,100,000.—In 1835, as stated above, there were exported 370,435,746 lbs. valued at \$61,435,746. Comparing the amount exported in 1792 with that of 1835, the proportion is about as 1 to 2000. And yet, so great has been the increase of demand, that the value per pound has only decreased from 23 cents to a fraction less than 17 cents.—*Journal of Commerce.*

PRESERVING GRAIN.—A discovery of considerable importance has been announced with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to fan it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state it has been kept more than three years without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat, and other kinds of grain; and they may, probably, be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.—*N. E. Farmer.*

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Among the most important events which have occurred in Europe during the year 1835, may be included the abolition of the liberty of the press in France, a bold and arbitrary measure, which Louis Philippe deemed necessary for the security of his throne; and the assemblage of the despots of Austria, Prussia and Russia, at the camp of Kalisch, to confer on measures to be adopted for perpetrating among their subjects, and extending through all Europe, ignorance in its most revolting shape, and the odious doctrine of blind obedience to the will of tyrants. But the effects of despotism to restrict the march of mind will be unavailing. Tyranny will make a desperate struggle to preserve its dominion in Europe, but is destined, ere long, to be swept away—and numbered among the evils which once existed.—*Bos. Mer. Jour.*

STOVES.

THE subscribers have at their warehouse a large assortment of COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at wholesale and retail, among which will be found the well known "Conant Stove," and the improved Rotary Cooking Stove. The fire plates to the latter having been strengthened, we can confidently recommend the article for durability, and competent judges have already pronounced it the best stove in use.

It is believed that our stoves possess every qualification to recommend them to the patronage of the public, save an extravagantly high price, which is a matter of no great importance, compared with the quality of the article itself.

PLOWS, CAULDRON KETTLES and HOLLOW WARE, constantly on hand, and most kinds of Castings made at short notice.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.

Brandon, Oct. 12, 1835.

N. B.—We again say that Stanley is not the inventor of the Rotary Stove—and we engage to indemnify any and all who purchase or use our stoves, against his claim.

LELAND CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence the first Thursday of March. The advantages offered to young gentlemen preparing for college, or active business, or to young ladies qualifying themselves to teach, are second to none in the state. Under the superintendence of Mr. A. F. TILTON, A. B., as Principal, this academy has already secured to itself an extensive and generous patronage.—The testimony of the trustees is confirmed by that of the students who have enjoyed his instruction, that Mr. Tilton possesses a rare combination of talent and qualifications which render him an unusually successful teacher of youth. The trustees do therefore most cordially commend this institution, now under his direction, to the patronage of all who are intending to pursue a thorough course of study.

LECTURES, by the principal and his assistants, will be given both in the male and female department, on all the various branches of education—mineralogy, geology, botany, chemistry, philosophy, natural, moral and intellectual, will be among the prominent subjects for lectures.

This institution is pleasantly located at East-Townshend, a beautiful and flourishing village on the stage road between Brattleborough and Bellows Falls, being seventeen miles from each place. The academy buildings are finished, with commodious study rooms, which are rented to students at \$1 25 and \$1 50 per term.—Board at the Steward's house, connected with the institution, is furnished at \$1 00 per week—in private families in the village, for \$1 25 per week.

TUITION PER QUARTER.
Greek and Latin Languages, \$3 50
French Language 4 00
English branches 3 00

PETER R. TAFT,
Pres. of Trustees.
Townshend, Feb. 1, 1836.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

OF Useful and entertaining knowledge.
Volume II. Published by the Boston Bewick Company. No. 47, Court St. The publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promise made in the outset of the work.—We intend to "stick to our text; and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant." The *Unité d'âme* shall still be our object and aim.—We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar who has spent thirty or forty years in his study—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach as near to the moon or the other planets as to tell what are the trees, or the birds, or animals, which may there grow, or live, or move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not ours exclusively; and we ask the favors of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes & works of art, for the benefit of all our friends.—As republicans we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family.—If we can do anything by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, we shall be ready to do the work.

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in our last number relating to the subject. It is very important for us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum charged for it in advance.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.
Boston, Sept. 1835.

Active and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties, or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement.

N. B. None need apply without satisfactory references.

The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4¢ cents for 100 n. n. any distance over, 7½ cents.

BLACK RIVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring quarter of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 1st day of February instant. Instruction will be given as usual in the common and higher English studies; in the Latin, Greek and French Languages; Music, Drawing, &c. It is important that students wishing to become members of the Institution should enter at the commencement of the term.

Mr. N. N. Wood, A. B. Principal.
Miss S. M. Briggs, Preceptress.
In behalf of the Board,
AUGUSTUS HAVEN.
Ludlow, Feb. 13th, 1835.

NOTICE.

FIRST and LAST CALL. All persons indebted to the Subscribers Book, are earnestly requested to send same immediately, by note or otherwise. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THEODORE WOODWARD.

Castleton, Feb. 10, 1835.

SHEEP'S BELTS.

CASH, and the highest price will be paid for pelts, by
E. R. MASON & CO.
Leicester, Oct. 5, 1835.

N. CARR & CO.

WHOEVER is indebted to the firm for carding wool or dressing cloth, will hereafter make payment only to N. Carr, or to the subscribers, who have the BOOKS in readiness for settlement.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.

Feb. 3, 1835.

GOSHEN TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Goshen Turnpike Company will be held at the public house of M. W. Birchard, in Brandon, on Tuesday the 28th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing a President, Clerk, Directors, and such other officers as they may think proper when met.

By order of Law.

JOHN CONANT.
All persons interested in the proposed road, are invited to attend.
Brandon, Feb. 11, 1835.

LOST.

IN the street, between Conant's Store and Frost's Tavern, in Brandon, on the evening of the 21st Nov., or taken from a wagon under Mr. Frost's shed, a drab-colored overcoat, lined with flannel, sleeves lined with tow cloth, large capes, velvet collar, worn kersey; also one checked horse-blanket, red and black. Any person having knowledge of the above named articles, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving word with Mr. Frost.

ARTEMAS FLAGG.
Hinesburgh, Dec. 10, 1835.

JOB-PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Hand-bills, Blanks, Way-Bills, neatly executed at the Telegraph Office.